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PROGRAMME QUESTIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary

The biennium 1989-1990 saw the beginnings of the successful realization of the plans, outlined in the last report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to the Commission, to launch a greatly expanded research programme. Studies are under way under five research projects, preparatory work has been done to launch studies under an additional five projects, and research for two projects has been completed. This intensive activity has been complemented by an equal expansion in the publication programme and the dissemination of information. In addition, previous progress made in the expansion and diversification of the Institute's funding base was consolidated.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in 1989 and 1990. It is submitted to the Commission for Social Development in accordance with the terms of reference set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin (ST/SGB/126) of 1 August 1963, in which it is stipulated that the Board of the Institute should, inter alia, submit regularly to the Commission "a progress report on the work of the Institute".

2. The past two years have been characterized by a major effort to implement the research programme approved by the Board, to develop new ideas, to expand and diversify financial support for the Institute's activities and to widen technical co-operation with international agencies and research institutes. The Institute has also tried to enhance its profile and give wider publicity to its various activities by, inter alia, launching the publication of UNRISD News, the Institute's newsletter. Considerable progress was made in implementing the research programme described in the last report to the Commission. Case studies have been completed for the projects dealing with food policy in the world recession and with patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development. Studies are under way on projects dealing with crisis, adjustment and social change; ethnic conflict and development; sustainable development through people's participation in resource management; and the two continuing projects on refugees. Consultations have been held and the ground has been prepared for launching studies under projects concerning social participation and the social impact of changes in ownership relations in production; political violence and social movements; women, environment and population; and the social dynamics of deforestation in developing countries. The initial phase of a new project dealing with the socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade in illicit drugs has been completed, and preparations for case studies on this project are under way. In addition, at the request of the General Assembly, and in co-operation with the Government of Morocco and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Institute is organizing a meeting of high-level experts on social development indicators, which will be held at Rabat in April 1991. The intense pace of activity over the period is reflected in the fact that, between November 1989 and November 1990, the Institute will have organized a total of 10 international seminars and workshops.

3. The Institute has also been able to expand and diversify its financial base, and the total funds available for 1990 are expected to be double the amount available in 1988. Four countries have increased their contributions to the core budget. The Netherlands has awarded a major grant for the work on structural adjustment and social change and Sweden has provided funds for the project on the social dynamics of deforestation. The European Communities and the Ford Foundation have supported ongoing projects. In the United Nations system, modest funds have been made available for joint activities by UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Negotiations are under way for possible grants from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations University (UNU) for specific projects.

4. In implementing its research programme, the Institute has established contacts with a large number of scholars and research institutes from all parts of the world, with strong representation from the developing countries.

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Wherever possible, it has sought the collaboration of other institutions in carrying out its activities. It has developed close working relations with the secretariat of the South Commission. In addition to many informal discussions between staff of the Institute and the secretariat of the South Commission, two background papers - one on food security and the other on a participatory approach to development - were prepared for the Commission. The Institute also organized an informal seminar at which the Secretary-General and other members of the South Commission's secretariat described the work of the Commission to about 30 specialists from developing countries, drawn from international agencies and other organizations based at Geneva. The Director of the Institute, Mr. Dharam Ghai, also participated in a meeting organized by the South Commission's secretariat to obtain views and comments on the drafts of some chapters of the Commission's report.

5. In 1989, the Institute held a meeting with the staff of a number of Swiss research institutes and university departments involved with development issues, in order to exchange information on areas of work and identify possible fields of collaboration. It was much appreciated by the Swiss participants, who, besides welcoming the opportunity to learn about the work being done by the Institute, felt the occasion had been particularly useful in bringing them together to discuss their respective activities.

6. In its work on patterns of consumption, the Institute has worked closely with the United Nations agencies concerned and the Ministry of Planning in Morocco. A study mission to Hungary was organized jointly with the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Sri Lanka. The work on social participation in eastern and central Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is being carried out in close co-operation with a number of research institutes in eastern Europe, the Institute for Social Studies at The Hague and several British universities. The Institute co-operated with UNDP in the production of the Human Development Report 1990. 1/ A joint symposium on the social and political context of structural adjustment in sub-Saharan Africa was organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies and the Christian Michelsen Institute in Norway, and a seminar on returning refugees will be organized jointly with the University of Zimbabwe.

I. PROGRESS IN RESEARCH

A. Crisis, adjustment and social change

7. The purpose of the project dealing with crisis, adjustment and social change is to go beyond analyses of stabilization and structural adjustment policies, which are mainly concerned with macro-economic imbalances and employment, poverty, social welfare and services. The Institute intends to complement the considerable work done elsewhere along these lines by focusing on important but neglected dimensions of the crisis and structural adjustment policies, in particular on their impact on the social and political forces within the country.

8. A number of activities and initiatives have been undertaken over the past two years. Of considerable importance in the developmental phase of work on this project was a conference on economic crisis in the third world: impact and response, held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 3 to 6 April 1989, which the

Institute organized in co-operation with the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies. It was attended by about 50 participants from the Caribbean, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and North America. There were also specialists from various international organizations. The participants represented a wide range of disciplines but shared an interest in a political economy approach to the analysis of development problems. A volume containing papers selected from those presented at the Conference, including an overview paper prepared by Mr. Ghai, and by Ms. Cynthia Hewitt de Alcantara, will be published early in 1991. 2/

9. Other activities related to the programme in 1989 included attendance by Mr. Ghai at two meetings of the Expert Group on Structural Change and Women, set up by the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth at the request of the Commonwealth countries. A report was finalized at the last meeting of the Expert Group in June 1989 and was presented to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting later in the year. Mr. Ghai also took part in a two-day symposium on Structural Change and Poverty organized by the Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen, where he presented a paper on economic crisis and structural adjustments in Africa. Then, at a seminar organized by the Christian Michelsen Institute at Bergen in April, entitled "The Unfinished Case for Basic Needs as a Global Strategy", he delivered the opening address on basic needs, economic crisis and structural adjustment. At the invitation of the University of Warsaw, he gave a lecture on economic growth, structural change and labour absorption in Africa, as well as participating in a panel discussion on economic reform and social participation. He also participated in the meeting of the International Advisory Board on Structural Adjustment for Long-term Development in Africa, organized by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. Ms. Hewitt de Alcantara attended the third meeting of the World Food Council/United Nations Children's Fund/International Labour Organisation (WFC/UNICEF/ILO) Informal Group of Multilateral Agency Representatives on the Impact of Economic Adjustment on Food Security and Nutrition at Geneva in January 1989, for which she prepared a paper entitled "Local-level monitoring of the impact of adjustment on food security and nutrition".

10. The second stage of preparatory work on adjustment and social change, involving the elaboration of a research proposal presented to the Board and an effort to ensure funding for this new programme, was also brought to a successful close at the end of 1989. A grant was received from the Government of the Netherlands to carry out research in the field over a three-year period, beginning in January 1990.

11. The Netherlands grant permitted the Institute to launch the new research programme in four countries (Chile, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia) in the first six months of 1990. In the wake of missions by Institute personnel, networks of research collaboration for the new programme have been established. In the initial "field" phase of the programme, which is expected to come to an end early in 1991, the general context of crisis and adjustment in each country over the past decade or more is to be scrutinized. The results of this scrutiny will provide a macro-economic and macrosocial framework for later case studies of the experiences of particular social groups, and will raise questions concerning the adequacy of existing social and economic information.

12. This phase is to be an interpretative and analytical exercise, in which hypotheses are put forward concerning probable changes in structures of incentives or opportunity for various groups within a particular nation, as these incentives and constraints emerge from the combined dynamics of crisis and adjustment in any given country setting. The question of the extent to which existing macro-economic and macrosocial statistics are able to shed light on changing patterns of behaviour (or changing survival strategies of particular groups) in response to alterations in the macrostructural context is also to be considered.

13. The responsibility for preparing the overview document with which the first phase of the project will close in each country, as well as for organizing a subsequent seminar for the purpose of discussing questions raised in that document, will rest in Chile with a non-governmental research organization at Santiago, known as Sur; in Jamaica with the Consortium Graduate School of Social Science of the University of the West Indies (Mona campus) at Kingston; and in Nigeria with researchers of Ahmadu Bello University at Zaria. In addition, the Chilean branch of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) has been asked to arrange a specialized seminar to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of existing socio-economic statistics in Chile. As part of this effort, the system developed over the past decade to target subsidies towards the poorest groups in Chilean society will also be analysed. The researchers with whom the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development will collaborate in Zambia are based in the Faculty of Social Science of the University of Zambia.

14. The second phase of the project, which involves in-depth field work with selected groups in each country, should grow out of the consensus on research needs emerging at the seminar held for the first phase. For this reason, field work in all four countries is likely to be concentrated in the first half of 1991. In Nigeria a network of collaborating field workers is already being developed.

15. In addition to developing the new programme in Chile, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia, work on crisis, adjustment and social change has also involved collaboration with two Scandinavian institutions (the Christian Michelsen Institute and the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies) in order to organize a joint conference on the social and political context of adjustment in Africa, which was held at Bergen in October 1990. Discussion centred around three themes, which were analysed in relation to experiences in a number of African countries. The first was the real (as opposed to the declared) content of structural adjustment programmes in the 1980s, as this was associated with the political process in specific cases. The second was the relation between structural adjustment and authoritarianism or democracy. The third was the evolution of livelihood strategies in times of economic crisis.

16. Finally, it should be noted that, during the past year, staff members have participated in a number of meetings concerned with adjustment-related issues. Mr. Ghai attended a conference in Stockholm on adjustment problems in the medium run, organized by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the World Institute for Development Economics Institute (WIDER), of the United Nations University; he also presented a paper entitled "The concept and practice of participation: some theoretical considerations", at the opening plenary meeting of the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa. Ms. Hewitt de Alcantara conducted two research

seminars dealing with the Institute's approach to the study of adjustment. The first was held at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, was mentioned above. The second took place at the Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences of the University of the West Indies at Kingston. Mr. Yusuf Bangura presented a paper on authoritarian rule and democracy in Africa at the Conference on State and Civil Society organized by the Centre for Development Research at Copenhagen.

B. Environment, sustainable development and social change

17. This area of the Institute's work comprises three projects on environmental issues, each of which is an important theme in itself. The central focus in each, however - local community participation, the social dynamics of deforestation and women and population - is also relevant to the others. Each project will therefore produce external economies for the others. The work will be organized in such a way as to exploit the complementarities and linkages between the three projects.

1. Sustainable development through people's participation in resource management

18. Much of the discussion on sustainable development in developing countries mentions people's participation as a prerequisite. This reflects the fact that programmes that increase the resources available to the local community or seek to establish the use of resources at sustainable levels depend heavily on broadly based co-operation and collaboration for their success. There is more likely to be a show of willingness to undertake the required activities if local people are involved in the decision-making process at all levels.

19. The first phase of the project on sustainable development through people's participation in resource management involved the organization of a workshop, which took place at Geneva from 9 to 11 May 1990, to discuss the research proposal approved in 1989, exchange knowledge on the topic and contribute to the formulation of the next phase, comprising in-depth case studies. The workshop was attended by 25 participants from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America, and included researchers and representatives from international development agencies, as well as activists from both national and international networks of non-governmental organizations. A volume containing papers presented at the meeting, as well as a number of specially commissioned papers, is being edited and is expected to be published in 1991.

20. Discussions at the workshop substantiated the argument advanced in the Institute's research proposal that people's participation was insufficiently understood by those involved in implementing sustainable development policies. Specifically, it was argued that the official discourse on sustainable development ignored local knowledge, culture, politics and power structures and that any discussion of participation that did not include those factors would be superficial. Many examples of the relationships between local knowledge, culture, and traditionally sustainable resource management systems were discussed at the workshop.

21. In accordance with the research needs identified at the workshop, a policy-oriented approach is envisaged for the second phase of the project, made up of both case studies and integrating analyses. This phase will involve three dimensions of analysis: traditional resource management

systems, popular movements related to environmental issues, and externally initiated conservation or resource management projects. The project has been designed to deal with specific questions of policy relevance, including the viability of traditional management systems and common property régimes and their potential for contributing to sustainable development policy, the dynamics of movements which arise in resistance to development projects or private initiatives which threaten the environment, and the structural factors which influence the outcome of resource-related programmes initiated from outside the community.

22. The traditional resource management dimension will involve case studies on pastoralism in Africa, traditional water management systems in Iran and the Philippines, traditional fishery management in India and the Solomon Islands, and farming practices in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The activism dimension of the programme will include studies in Brazil, India, rural Mexico, urban Mexico, Nepal and Zimbabwe. There will also be overviews of conservation projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

2. Social dynamics of deforestation in developing countries

23. The Institute has completed preparatory work on research into the social causes and impacts of deforestation processes in developing countries, as well as on research into attempts to modify these processes and their social impacts through public policies. The main objectives of this research can be grouped as follows:

(a) To assess the changes in living levels, employment and incomes of different social groups most affected by dominant deforestation processes in different ecological and socio-economic situations, and to identify the mechanisms linking deforestation and these changes in livelihood. This also implies a critical examination of the supposed "causes" of deforestation in various contexts;

(b) To investigate individual and collective strategies by those negatively affected by deforestation processes to protect their livelihoods and also the strategies of the social actors that promote or benefit from such processes;

(c) To analyse the social origins and the present contents of the public policies most responsible for influencing deforestation processes, and also to analyse the socio-economic changes associated with them, at local, national and transnational levels;

(d) To postulate the principal social issues for the 1990s associated with deforestation in developing countries.

24. The study of the social dynamics of deforestation in developing countries is being carried out in two phases. Phase one of the research included a review of the literature and consultations with specialists, focused on the project's objectives. Information was reviewed by the Institute and co-operating researchers concentrating on four geographical regions: the Himalayas, East Africa, Central America and the Amazon basin in South America. The first phase ended after a meeting held in late August between researchers and Institute staff, with a few outside specialists, at which the issues and a proposed research framework for case studies were discussed. An issue paper

resulting from this meeting will shortly be made available for wider circulation.

25. The second phase of the project will include selected case studies and the preparation of regional and country reports. In addition, there will be from 6 to 10 thematic studies, dealing with such issues as land tenure and deforestation, debt-for-nature exchanges, national parks and grass-root initiatives for the preservation of forests, among others. During this phase, the researchers will complete their field research and prepare final reports to be ready for discussion at a meeting to be held in June 1991. Meanwhile, in late 1990 and early 1991, Institute project staff and consultants will begin to prepare the Institute's global overview report.

26. The case study volumes and thematic papers will be revised and edited for publication by the end of 1991. The publications will be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to take place in Brazil in 1992.

3. Women, the environment and population

27. Consequent upon discussions at the 1989 meeting of the Board, a research programme focusing on the specific relationship between women and the environment was developed. The research proposal for this project presents a strategy for studying not only the way specific groups of low-income women are affected by and react to environmental degradation, but also the implications that the alteration of household survival strategies in response to environmental stress may have for such demographic variables as fertility, morbidity and mortality, and migration.

28. The programme of research on women, the environment and population envisages in-depth field work in three very different social and environmental contexts. A team of researchers from the National Malaysian University (Sabah campus), under the overall supervision of the co-ordinator of the Women and Development Programme of the Asia and Pacific Development Centre at Kuala Lumpur, will study the changing survival strategies of women and their families in selected villages of the state of Sabah, Malaysia, affected by the rapid clearing of tropical rain forest. A second team, recruited from Kenyatta University, will be concerned with adaptation by women to incipient desertification in two districts of eastern Kenya (Embu and Meru), where there has been significant erosion, loss of soil fertility, shrinking biodiversity and a reduction in common property resources. A third group of researchers from the Colegio de México will look at the implications for women's work and for family livelihood and health of sewage-borne water pollution at Xochimilco, an outlying district of Mexico City.

29. Work under the project on women, the environment and population is scheduled to begin towards the end of 1990. Field work should be completed in 1991, and final drafts of country reports are to be submitted by April 1992. An overview paper will then be prepared by the expert adviser and the co-ordinator of the project. It is intended to disseminate the research findings in an appropriate form to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

C. Ethnic conflict and development

30. The theme of this research - the nature and characteristics of conflict between ethnic groups and the implications for the international relations of States - has become a source of increasing attention and often of international tension in recent years. Because of ethnic conflict, societies have had serious problems, and sometimes major setbacks, in their development processes, as much needed resources have been syphoned off from development objectives and as major social and demographic dislocations have taken place. This project will deal with these issues on a comparative basis, by studying a number of different situations in which ethnic conflict has become an important national issue.

31. The initial research outline presented to the Board in 1989 was discussed with staff of the Institute and experts at a meeting at the Institute's headquarters in August 1989. As a result, a revised research outline was prepared. Simultaneously, the project co-ordinator, who is based at the Colegio de México, initiated a preliminary review of current ethnic conflicts in the world, on the basis of press information. This 100-page report, in Spanish, covers the period from 1988 to the beginning of 1990 and contains information on all major ethnic conflicts taking place around the world today, with particular emphasis on their international aspects.

32. The first stage of the research will involve case studies in Burundi, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Yugoslavia, and also a study on the Kurds. Specialists in these areas attended a research planning meeting in February 1990, and the researchers have now prepared their own outlines and started their case studies. It was agreed at the meeting that, given the approaches followed by individual researchers and research teams, no attempt would be made to impose a single strict methodology and structure on all the case studies. Rather, researchers would deal with the basic issues summarized in the revised research guidelines, so as to allow for later comparative analysis. Beyond this, the researchers are free to develop their own approaches and analyses, which will enrich and diversify the project. The country studies are expected to be completed in the second half of 1991.

33. In activities related to this project, the Institute's Director presented a paper on ethnicity, development and democracy at the Conference on Ethnicity, Citizenship, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Africa organized by the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development at Tripoli. He also took part in a meeting on problems of heterogeneous societies: patterns of autonomy, organized by the Ditchley Foundation at Ditchley Park in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

D. Food pricing and marketing reform

34. In the past year, field work and analysis within research projects sponsored by the Institute focusing on selected aspects of food pricing and marketing reform in Mexico, Nicaragua and Zambia drew to a close. Final reports were received in May 1990 from Zambia, in June 1990 from Nicaragua, and in November 1990 from Mexico. A study of the United Republic of Tanzania is to be completed in December 1990.

1. Mexico

35. The final report on the Mexico study begins with an analysis of the socio-economic composition of the maize-producing sector of Mexican agriculture, which is characterized by extraordinarily diverse forms of production. This extreme heterogeneity presents choices to those who must work out annual levels of support prices: whether minimum producer prices should be defended at a level that only permits profitability among the best-endowed and most productive farms; or whether prices should be raised in order to remunerate some segments of peasant agriculture adequately, thus permitting the most modern holdings to make extraordinary profits. Since output from both commercial and peasant sectors is required to meet the maize needs of the country, there is no easy solution to this problem.

36. Maize pricing policy over the period 1960-1989 is traced in the report, relating shifting levels of the guaranteed producer price to changing food strategies and to differing conceptions of the role of the state in the development of the peasant sector. While the prevailing minimum price for maize covered the costs of production (including an imputed minimum wage) for most peasant producers until 1972, it has failed to do so since then.

37. During the last few years of economic crisis and adjustment, it has been particularly important to combat inflation by maintaining low maize prices and reducing subsidies of all kinds. As internal production of this staple has consequently fallen, the Government has turned to imports. The political debate arising out of this situation is analysed in later chapters of the report, as are current attempts of the Government to design a differentiated maize pricing and subsidies policy, which can respond to the specific needs of both low-income producers and consumers.

38. Tepoztlan seminar on maize and economic crisis in Mexico. In January 1990 within the context of debate over the impact of low maize prices (and other adjustment-related policies) on Mexican agriculture, the Institute brought together a group of researchers concerned with peasant livelihood in Mexico, in order to document the changing strategies of various kinds of small maize farmers in different regions of the country. In general, the picture that emerged from the seminar was one of falling maize production and declining productivity on land still planted with maize.

39. The emerging scarcity of grain in some regions had resulted in high levels of prices for rural consumers living in the more remote deficit areas. Thus the attempt to protect the buying power of the poor by enforcing low maize prices was having a paradoxical and opposite effect in some parts of the countryside. In order to deal with such tendencies, regulatory action by the State provisioning agency was urgently needed, despite the fact that macro-economic adjustment policies were oriented towards reducing the role of the State in grain marketing.

40. A selection of the papers for the Tepoztlan seminar, accompanied by an overview of findings, is being prepared by the Institute for publication in Spanish in 1991.

2. Nicaragua

41. The first report resulting from the food policy project in Nicaragua begins by placing the complex of food pricing and marketing reforms developed

in Nicaragua over the period 1986-1989 within the broader context of the movement towards reform in a number of socialist societies in developing countries. It then goes on to analyse the social and economic forces underlying the process of change in Nicaragua, providing what one reviewer has called "by far the best analysis of the topic available". A revised version of the report 3/ will be published by MacMillan.

42. The second report is specifically concerned with how the most recent adjustment-related food policy reforms seem to be affecting the organization and functioning of the Nicaraguan food system. A number of agro-industries dependent upon imported inputs, such as the modern poultry sector, have been devastated by the drastic devaluation of the córdoba; and the use of modern inputs has been sharply curtailed throughout the agricultural sector as well.

43. The effect of these changes on the output of basic foodstuffs is, however, less dramatic than might in principle be expected. At the same time, the reduction of State marketing activity in Nicaragua has created new opportunities for small merchants, who are handling an increasing part of the agricultural sales.

44. The livelihood of most Nicaraguan families, whether in the countryside or the city, has been seriously affected by economic crisis and adjustment. Based upon national surveys and in-depth case studies, the report concludes that there has been a marked deterioration of the economic situation of most families, particularly in urban areas. The second Nicaragua report will be published in December 1990 as an UNRISD monograph.

3. Zambia

45. The final report on the evolution of Zambian food policy is particularly concerned with the contradictory implications of attempting to promote a strategy of small-farmer development while simultaneously complying with requirements to devalue the local currency, eliminate fertilizer subsidies and discontinue the subsidized marketing and transport services on which small-farmer development programmes in Zambia are fundamentally predicated.

46. Tracing the course of food and agricultural policy over the past two decades, the report challenges both the often expressed assumption that the underdevelopment of African agriculture can be simply explained in terms of long-standing "urban bias" and the concomitant view that structural adjustment programmes serve the purpose of reversing urban bias, thus providing significant support to peasant agriculture.

47. In the search for an alternative source of growth within a shattered mining economy, the Government of Zambia and a range of donor agencies were, in fact, engaged from the mid-1970s onward in a major effort to develop the agricultural sector of the country and to incorporate peasant producers, often located in remote regions, into the market. This effort is proving in the last analysis both economically and ecologically unsustainable. Nevertheless, it has achieved the object of providing new sources of cash income from agriculture for large numbers of rural people who now depend upon commercial maize cultivation for their living.

48. As adjustment efforts make it virtually impossible to maintain the level of subsidized services upon which these rural development efforts have been based, the impact upon levels of living in large areas of the countryside is

likely to be harsh; and the assumption that a simple appeal to private initiative can resolve the real problems of market integration in more remote regions seems unwarranted. Both Government and donors are confronted by a serious dilemma, for which no easy solution exists.

49. The final report of the Zambian food policy project has been submitted to reviewers for comment. A suitable publication strategy will be worked out in co-ordination with the Centre for Development Research of Copenhagen, which jointly sponsored the research.

4. Seminar on food pricing and marketing reform

50. Aside from promoting research within the specific national contexts just outlined, an effort has been made within the Institute's food policy programme to provide broader opportunities for dialogue among researchers particularly concerned with the social and political aspects of adjustment-related food policy. To that end, a small informal seminar was held at Geneva by the Institute from 20 to 22 November 1989, bringing together 12 researchers from Africa, Europe and Latin America, as well as staff of the Institute.

51. A number of participants in the seminar were particularly knowledgeable about the socio-economic and political structure of grain markets, and were therefore able to contrast the complex "real world" of exchange in specific circumstances with the abstract suppositions which often underlie current macro-economic prescriptions for marketing reform. The "market" was seen to operate very differently in distinctive social settings, ranging from Rwanda, where food markets existed in little more than an incipient state of development, to India, where an extraordinarily elaborate structure of power controlled the flow of grain from producer to consumer. In consequence, there was considerable discussion at the seminar about the relatively limited utility of the general rhetoric of "the market" and the need to move forward towards a more realistic understanding of specific exchange environments.

52. Participants also insisted upon the great diversity of experiences with pricing and marketing reforms in various countries, despite a tendency in most discussions of the subject to paint a single, standard picture of that process. In some countries, international agencies and donors had attempted to increase the role of the state in the food system, not to lessen it. And in some situations, the thrust of adjustment-related pricing reform had been to lower the producer price of important crops rather than to raise it.

53. The question of how subsidies were created, reduced and eliminated was of course a central one for those concerned with the social and political aspects of adjustment-related food policy. Subsidies could be seen not simply as an indication of faulty economic planning or crass political manipulation but as the concrete reflection of real allocative dilemmas in a society. It was, in other words, worth while investigating the nature of the social relations behind subsidies in order to understand adequately the course of any reform process. This was a third important theme of the seminar.

54. Eleven papers presented at the meeting have been revised by the authors and are currently being edited. A comparative overview chapter has also been prepared, and the entire manuscript will be submitted to publishers early in 1991.

E. Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development

55. The country case studies for the project on patterns of consumption have recently been completed, and an overview report has been prepared for submission to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

56. There is general agreement among the researchers who carried out the studies that the problems of identifying key indicators, on the one hand, and of collecting the required data, on the other hand, are inseparable and must be considered jointly. Moreover, there is a consensus that identification and collection, and dissemination to users, take place within an administrative setting which is often less than perfect. Some of the recommendations are therefore intended to improve the overall administrative framework, as well as specific techniques.

57. Some of the issues are inevitably definitional. A key area of discussion is the meaning of "quality of life". Most of the authors have taken the position that quality is measured by the items referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/234, namely, food, housing, clothing, education, health care, employment and social services, expressed, as feasible, not only by broad indicators, for example, for education, the school enrolment level, but also in other terms that affect the quality of education, such as, again for education, teaching aids or the level of qualification of teachers. The question then is how these items are best expressed and measured. One of the authors has taken quite a different line, saying that the conventional indicators should be supplemented by indicators of satisfaction; that it is not enough to provide services and care must be taken to ensure that they correspond to needs. The question for the researcher or the statistician, then, is how these needs and the degree to which they are satisfied are best measured. This is a field in which most developing countries have very little experience.

58. Reduction of costs in data collection is a recurring theme in the case studies. In the national contexts, cost reductions might be achieved in part through significant reductions in survey schedules, for instance by totalling items of expenditure (for example listing total consumption expenditure on food instead of separate items), or by asking a small number of key questions (for example whether the respondent had eaten two adequate meals a day over the previous 12 months).

59. Another point stressed by the studies is the need for disaggregation of national data to a useful level, in particular to yield information about the specific social groups most exposed to hardship. Such disaggregation is not always achieved in routine tabulations. Evidently, this requirement would increase costs if it included the significant enlargement of sample sizes. Other methods of achieving greater levels of disaggregation, however, such as pre-selection and disproportionate sampling, are less costly.

60. The use of estimations in the place of, or to supplement, data from surveys or similar sources is taken up in the case studies. For example, the measurement of child mortality normally requires very large samples in the absence of full registration. The use of standard life tables makes it possible to reduce the sample but raises questions about the reliability and timeliness of the data, and whether these estimates can be used to measure modest change over a period of time.

61. Data quality has also been a recurring theme. Comparison of data sets from different sources, which are meant to convey the same information, has shown considerable differences in some countries. Time series are a simple means of detecting the grosser errors, which are often due to inconsistencies of definition or practice. Such evaluations and comparisons should be applied as a matter of routine.

62. The study on Côte d'Ivoire is being published as a discussion paper, and the Kenya study as a research monograph. A decision on the publication of the study on India will be taken on receipt of the revised version. Meanwhile, work is under way on a synthesis volume, drawing upon the case studies and other relevant material.

63. In other initiatives related to this programme, the Institute's Director participated in an international meeting of experts on more effective development indicators, organized by the South Commission at Caracas at the request of the President of Venezuela. The Director contributed a paper entitled "Some notes on indicators of social welfare". A member of the Institute's staff visited Morocco to assist the Government in establishing a national committee, comprising departments of a number of ministries, to study how the quality of life might be measured.

64. Meeting of a group of experts, Rabat, April 1991. In 1989, the Institute was requested by the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/234, to convene, in co-operation with the Government of Morocco, the meeting of high-level experts on social development indicators in order to assess recent progress and determine productive directions for new work in that field (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4). Preparations for the meeting, which will take place at Rabat in April 1991, are under way. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has shown a special interest in the matter, has committed funds to the meeting and has been actively involved in the preparations. Funds have also been committed by ILO.

65. The Rabat meeting will serve as a forum for synthesizing national and international experiences and objectives regarding development indicators, and will attempt to formulate recommendations for specific, low-cost policy measures that can feasibly be undertaken by countries at different levels of economic development. The emphasis will be on improving the efficiency and utility of present systems of social assessment, as well as on the development of viable new techniques for obtaining, processing and analysing data.

66. In preparation for the Rabat meeting, an inter-agency meeting was organized by the Institute at Geneva in May 1990. Eight United Nations agencies and the Ministry of Planning of the Government of Morocco were represented. It was agreed that the Rabat meeting would review the state of the art of development indicators and facilitate the exchange of information between agencies in the United Nations system. In addition, a number of areas were identified in which new work was being undertaken, and which could be usefully discussed at the Rabat meeting. Those areas included indicators of environmental status and sustainable development, indicators of human rights, the development of special indicators on urbanization and the distinctive conditions of urban slums. The Rabat meeting will also discuss progress made in the development of low-cost methods of data collection and analysis.

67. Participants in the Rabat meeting will include experts on social indicators both from within the United Nations system and from outside, as well as policy-makers and senior statisticians from developing countries.

F. Political violence and social movements

68. With economic and political development, there has been a general expectation that sources of social conflict will diminish. In reality, however, the process of economic and technical change itself generates new tensions and sources of actual or potential conflict between different social groups. Economic and technical change redistributes resources, wealth, power and status, often further marginalizing those who were already poor and powerless.

69. A sense of marginalization or exclusion, whether based on economic, political or ethnic factors - all three often being interrelated - frequently gives rise to social and political movements seeking to redress the situation. Many such movements have been the object of earlier studies by the Institute under the participation programme and of substantial work elsewhere. But what has not been carefully studied within the type of approach followed by the Institute is the use of violence by social and political movements. The Institute is therefore undertaking a limited number of in-depth studies to examine the espousal of violence by selected movements and the role this plays in the movements' own sense of history, legitimacy and mission. Developed within a detailed theoretical framework, such comparative studies should deepen our knowledge of political violence generally and help to suggest policies for dealing with it.

70. The project, which is being co-ordinated by a senior member of staff at Yale University, is still at a preparatory stage. A meeting of participants in the project was planned for November 1990, and a discussion paper served as the agenda. Three kinds of movement were discussed: extra-institutional protests, revolutionary insurrection and terrorism. Some of these movements are primarily based on race, ethnicity, language and religion. Others are primarily ideological. Differences in the way these various movements operate suggest certain hypotheses that should be examined comparatively, as well as case by case. An analytical framework for examining political beliefs from a number of different theoretical approaches will be outlined.

71. Operating guidelines were drawn up for monographic studies, and plans were made to increase communication between all those engaged in the project. An introductory volume is planned, dealing with the subject in general, using illustrative materials. In addition, six case studies will be prepared using more or less the same general framework. A final volume containing findings and observations based on the collective judgements of the participants in the project will bring the project to a conclusion.

G. Refugees, returnees and local society: interaction and development

72. The Institute's current research on refugees and returnees relates to mass movements of refugees in developing countries and focuses on issues that constitute a link between the situation of refugees and returnees and the long-term development of the area where they arrive or to which they return.

73. The programme contains two projects, the first dealing with the impact of refugees on the material living conditions of the host population, the second focusing on policies and programmes influencing the social and economic situation of refugees who return to their home country en masse and voluntarily.

1. The social situation of refugees

(a) Afghan women

74. A member of the Institute participated in the workshop on planning and Afghan women, held by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNIFEM from 21 to 23 August 1989 at United Nations Headquarters, and co-authored the workshop report. The workshop brought together a multidisciplinary group of 30 experts concerned with Afghan women, including participants from the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and the research community. The workshop specifically recommended that Afghan women be included in the planning and implementation of the rehabilitation programme for Afghanistan and further recommended a number of concrete strategies to promote development projects among women. The report was published by UNICEF in December 1989. 4/

75. A research project dealing with the development potential of Afghan women, carried out by the Institute's project leader in collaboration with a researcher from the University of Peshawar, has been completed. Field work was carried out among women in refugee camps in Pakistan in the autumn of 1989. It was found that more Afghan women had developed income-generating work and food production within their homesteads in the camps than had previously been the case, and that many were planning to resume work after repatriation. Women were found to be particularly active in income generation when men were unemployed or engaged in the jihad in Afghanistan, and women's earnings had carried households through critical financial periods. Often, however, income-generating work by women had been concealed from fellow refugees.

76. Some of the Afghan women interviewed suggested that workshops should be established in the homestead areas, where women could gather in groups of 20-30 to work together without community interference. Such workshops should be started in the camps in Pakistan and, when feasible, in Afghanistan. The preliminary findings and project proposals were discussed with relevant United Nations agencies in Pakistan in the course of the field work. The report will be issued as an UNRISD monograph.

(b) Mexico

77. The study in the Campeche region of Mexico concerning the impact of refugees on the host population, which is conducted by a researcher now at the University of Copenhagen, is in its final stage. Field work has been completed and the analysis of the situation in four Mexican villages is expected to be ready soon. Preliminary findings (published in an UNRISD discussion paper) show that the presence of Guatemalan refugees has generated a new dynamism in the Campeche region. Agricultural production has increased and surpluses are now available for consumption by the refugees. Sharecropping arrangements exist in which refugees contribute labour services, seeds and fertilizers and pay for the use of land in kind or cash. The refugees are active in revitalizing cleared, vacant land and abandoned irrigation schemes. They also provide casual labour for the production of fruit and vegetables. Following

the arrival of the refugees, double cropping patterns practised in Guatemala have been introduced in local agriculture.

78. The Chiapas study, carried out by researchers from the Mexican Academy of Human Rights and the Chiapas Office of the Centre for Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS), is well under way. The literature review has been completed, and a preliminary report has been prepared showing how this research project relates to others on the subject. During the winter and spring of 1990, field work was carried out. A seminar was organized in April, which brought together all the main actors in Mexico including UNHCR, government administrators, refugee organizations and the research community to discuss findings and policy implications. The final draft report is ready in draft form.

(c) Zambia

79. The multidisciplinary comparative research on the integration of Angolan refugees in Zambia and their impact on the living conditions of the host population is being carried out by a team of researchers from the Universities of Zambia and Florida. The collection of field data was completed by the end of 1989 and a preliminary report was prepared in February 1990. Findings show that refugees living among Zambians in the rural border areas who are self-settled are more integrated into Zambian society in social terms than refugees who are living in organized settlement schemes, while the latter are materially better off.

80. The research team held a seminar at the University of Zambia in November 1989, and the preliminary findings have been communicated to the Zambian authorities. Zambian legislation, which requires refugees to live in the settlement schemes, is being reviewed and it seems likely that the Institute's research findings will contribute to a revision of the law.

2. Mass return movements of refugees and their reintegration into local society

81. The project dealing with the mass return movements of refugees and their reintegration into local society focuses on policies and programmes that influence the capacity of refugees who return to their home countries, voluntarily and en masse, to take care of themselves, to reintegrate themselves into their home societies and to make a contribution to the development of the area to which they return. Since Africa south of the Sahara constitutes one of the poorest regions in the world and since the region has seen and may see further massive refugee return movements, three countries from this region - Chad, Uganda and Zimbabwe - were selected for study. A symposium will also be held at Harare on social and economic aspects of the mass voluntary return of refugees in Africa.

82. The project comprises three major components: (a) country case studies based on field research by teams of researchers from the countries selected; (b) workshops to present research findings to policy-makers and administrators from countries in each subregion and (c) publication in each country of both the country study itself and a brief overview of the findings for easy reference by administrators and practitioners.

(a) Chad

83. In recent years refugees have returned to Chad from Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan. In order to study this situation, a joint one-year field research project has been prepared with the Institut national des sciences humaines (INSH) at N'Djamena and the Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED) at Geneva.

84. To mark the initiation of field research in Chad the Institute held a two-day open seminar jointly with INSH and IUED in January 1990 in Chad on the social and economic aspects of mass voluntary return of refugees to Chad. It was attended by some 50 persons, including cabinet ministers, diplomats, administrators, practitioners and researchers, providing an opportunity for an exchange of views in a spirit of national reconciliation and reconstruction. New insights into the return processes in Chad emerged and specific leads for future research by the INSH research team were provided, as were Chadian sources of information and documentation on past return movements. The brief seminar presentations were published by INSH in January 1990, in a document entitled: "Atelier I: Retour des réfugiés tchadiens et stratégie de leur réinstallation dans leur région d'origine".

85. The first phase of research in Chad is concentrating on tracing, documenting and analysing the content of policies, programmes and projects of assistance to the mass voluntary return of refugees. A draft report of the preliminary findings during the first phase has been prepared by the leader of the Chad team.

(b) Uganda

86. An anthropologist has been contracted by the Institute to write a paper for presentation at the Harare symposium (see paragraphs 89-93 below) concerning the return to the West Nile region of 350,000 refugees from the Sudan and Zaire. In addition, a senior researcher from Makerere University has agreed to write a conference paper on the return home of refugees and displaced persons in southern Uganda.

(c) Zimbabwe

87. The Institute and the University of Zimbabwe began collaborating in field research with a local research team in 1989, focusing on the content and impact of programmes adopted in Zimbabwe before and after independence and on contrasting the returnee situation in the Eastern Highlands and in Matabeleland. This constitutes the first major attempt to document the socio-economic impact of the programme of assistance to the mass voluntary return of refugees to Zimbabwe.

88. In September 1989, some of the preliminary findings from the Eastern Highlands study were presented at a meeting attended by representatives of UNHCR, ILO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), several non-governmental organizations and staff from the University of Geneva. The final Zimbabwe country study, contrasting the two regions, is expected in the first half of 1991.

(d) Harare symposium

89. Preparations are under way for a three-day symposium on the social and economic aspects of mass voluntary return of refugees from one African country to another, to be held at Harare in March 1991. The prime purpose is to present the preliminary results of the Zimbabwe country study, but in addition experts from other African countries have been invited to prepare papers, which will present their experiences with the reintegration of returning refugees and the reconstruction of home areas.

90. The symposium will serve two purposes: the first, to present preliminary research results to policy-makers, administrators and practitioners for easy reference in future cases of massive voluntary return of refugees; the second, to promote links between individuals and institutes within Africa engaged in researching the situation of refugees who have returned home en masse and voluntarily.

91. Discussions will be focused on key policy issues, such as how to allow, facilitate and encourage initiatives towards self-help and self-organization among the returning refugees before, during and after the return process and on how to link the content, type and modalities of relief and assistance during the return process to objectives for long-term socio-economic development in the home localities of the returnees.

92. A research workshop will be held on the day following the symposium, with the participation of the authors of papers submitted at the symposium and other interested researchers. This should lead to the publication of a selection of the papers submitted at the symposium and of a short publication containing a brief synthesis of the lessons drawn by the symposium from the material submitted, for easy reference by policy-makers, administrators and practitioners at national, subnational and local levels in countries where there has been a mass voluntary return of refugees.

93. In developing the work on returnees, the programme co-ordinator attended a number of meetings, including the annual sessions of the UNHCR Executive Committee, the Special Consultation of the United Nations Volunteers Programme on the Appropriate Use of Volunteers in Development, the Conference on Social Research in Progress in Uganda (St. Anthony's College, University of Oxford), and the International Seminar on Refugees in Africa: Improving Relief Assistance and the Search for Durable Solutions, held at Arusha in 1990.

H. Socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade in illicit drugs

94. In February 1989, the Institute initiated research on the social, economic and political consequences of the illicit international trade in cocaine, heroin, marijuana and hashish. An annotated bibliography and a review monograph on the subject are now complete, and will be published by Greenwood Press. The annotated bibliography contains approximately 2,000 entries, covering books, articles and press reports, published principally between 1979 and 1989. The review monograph classifies, interprets and reviews the literature relating to the production, distribution and consumption of illicit drugs. It evaluates the intended, and sometimes unintended, consequences of various anti-drug policies, and reviews the consequences of demand, independently of laws and policies which declare them illegal. The report also sets out for discussion the

principal proffered solutions to the production, trade and consumption of illicit drugs, including additional law enforcement efforts on the one hand, and legalization and decriminalization on the other.

95. The Board of the Institute approved in 1990 a second phase of this project, which will involve a 26-month study of the socio-economic and political consequences of the illicit traffic in cocaine, opium and cannabis products, and which will have a bearing on policy debates in this field. Up to 10 country case studies will be carried out, in which the consequences of production, trade and internal consumption within the context of social, economic and political settings in the drug-producing countries will be examined. The effect of demand from consumer countries, as well as the intended and unintended consequences of the application of international and national drug control policies, will also be analysed. Care will be taken to concentrate on the neglected aspects of this topic, and to take into account the work done by the Vienna-based institutions with regard to efforts to reduce demand, and by WHO with regard to the medical aspects of the problem.

96. This analysis of specific producer-country experiences will advance understanding of the promise and the limits of policy initiatives now under way or yet to be initiated. It will give guidance to students, researchers, policy-makers and politicians on what, if anything, can be done to reduce, and perhaps to reverse, some of the deleterious consequences deriving from the production, international movement and consumption of illicit psychotropic substances and the anti-drug policies designed to deal with them. The synthesizing comparative volume will, in the light of the country studies, offer insights into which drug control policies "work", which produce substantial counter-productive effects, and what the consequences of newly proffered national and international policies are likely to be.

97. Scholars resident in the world's principal drug-producing countries will prepare the case studies. Themes to be explored include, among others: historical background on the countries' emergence as major international drug suppliers; social and economic interplay of international consumer demand, the people who market, domestic producers and national politics; national and international drug control policies and their domestic effects; and international and national policy implications of the above themes for present and future public consideration.

I. Participation and changes in the ownership of means of production in central and eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

98. Following approval by the 1989 meeting of the Board of the Institute of the broad research outline entitled "Economic reform and social participation in socialist contexts", eastern and western European scholars joined an Institute workshop at Geneva in September 1989 to consider how the project might be taken forward. A discussion of the issues resulted in a decision to embark on a preliminary research phase in a number of countries, involving an overview of the economic and political reforms that had been introduced in the 1980s, with an assessment of their implications for different social groups and the probable changes in forms of participation. That procedure would facilitate identification of the specific forms and aspects of social participation, which could become the focus of the subsequent in-depth country studies. These studies formed the basis of a further workshop in Geneva in May 1990.

99. In view of the changes that had taken place since September 1989, the May 1990 workshop, comprising scholars from various parts of Europe and staff of the Institute, chose to focus work in the next phase of the project, on changes in the ownership of property in production, their effect on the relative position of different social groups and on the power relations between these groups and the resulting changes in forms of participation.

100. Three levels of analysis will be involved. The first concerns the policy debates on changes in property forms relating to economic enterprises. A range of different possible forms of ownership are being discussed, from outright private ownership, to some modified form of State ownership, to co-operatives. It is anticipated that the outcome of these debates at the national political level will have a decisive influence on any individual pattern of post-socialist transition. The second main dimension of the research will involve identifying the changes in the organizational and institutional context within which specific debates about ownership occur, as well as the concrete changes that take place at the enterprise level in industry and agriculture. Here, the analysis will focus on the changing role of existing economic organizations (such as the previous trade unions), and new organizations (for instance, other worker or farmer organizations and organizations of managers of private enterprises).

101. The above two levels of analysis provide a context for proposed research at the micro-level, which would concentrate on a small select sample of industrial or agricultural production units that are undergoing a significant shift in ownership relations. In industry, this could involve consideration of several types of ownership transition (from State enterprise on the one hand, to domestic private enterprise, or foreign private ownership or social/co-operative enterprise, on the other). In agriculture, it would involve analysis of the process of dismantling collectives and the transfer of property rights to household or other forms of rural enterprise. In each case, the central concern will be with the repercussions on participation of these changes in ownership relations.

102. The results from a project of this nature will not only give a more precise picture of the social consequences of these profound economic and institutional changes. They will also provide useful information for agencies concerned with cushioning the social impact of changes in property forms in this area, with particular reference to the position of vulnerable groups who, at least in the short term, may suffer loss in the process of economic transformation. It is also hoped that the research findings will be of value to social groups elsewhere who wish to present an effective presentation in such crucial debates.

103. It is proposed to conduct research simultaneously in three or four countries of post-socialist transition in central and eastern Europe, in the USSR, in China, where the State socialist system is still intact, and in Nicaragua.

104. In tandem with the main research project, it is proposed to carry out a review of the systemic changes involved in adjustments to the international economy, an analysis of the implications of the international economic context for internal changes in production, distribution and social participation, and an overview of the situation of women in restructuring post-socialist societies.

105. Selected papers prepared for the May 1990 workshop will be edited and published as an UNRISD monograph.

1. Study visit to Hungary

106. In April 1990, during the run-up to the second and final round of the elections in Hungary, staff of the Institute organized and participated in a five-day study visit to Hungary, along with other scholars. An intensive programme gave the team the opportunity to visit all the main political parties, two different trade union groupings, managers of two rural co-operatives, representatives of the gypsy community, lawyers and officials of the constitutional court, key people from radio and television and a number of social scientists. While brief, this visit provided valuable insights into the process of economic and political restructuring and liberalization in Hungary. A short overview paper, with a non-specialist readership in mind, has been published as an UNRISD monograph.

2. European conference on participation and social rights in the context of restructuring and liberalization: a challenge for the 1990s

107. The Board gave its approval in 1989 to an outline proposal for a Europe-wide conference on issues of participation and reform. The rationale for this conference is the perception that a new and important era is opening up for Europeans - east, central, west, north and south - and that what happens in this arena with respect to broadly defined social participation is relevant not only to Europe's own citizens but possibly also to some developing countries.

108. Countries throughout Europe have had to confront problems concerning economic growth, productivity, the distribution of incomes and provision of some sort of welfare net. Questions of incentives and dependency, welfare and social justice, participation and individual responsibilities and rights are at issue, albeit expressed until recently in different ways and in different ideological contexts. The role of the State, of property ownership and of the relative balance between public and private control and provision are a crucial part of the dilemma and will continue to be the subject of public debate and social struggles.

109. Increased "marketization" and liberalization - the hallmarks of much of the recent reform in both East and West - tend to integrate economies into the world market. These same international markets are themselves an integrative force, which tends to set limits to the room for manoeuvre for individual nation States seeking to determine internal socio-economic policies and structures.

110. Throughout Europe, therefore, Governments and substantial sectors of society are confronting a similar challenge: how to achieve full employment with low inflation, and socio-economic justice based on adequate and appropriate levels of social welfare provision, in the context of an increasingly integrated international economy.

111. It can be argued that there is now greater common interest across Europe in exploring the various means to achieve these objectives. The past and current experiences of countries in each European region may provide key insights for others and contribute to the formation of "feasible" policies for

social justice within the framework of the market economy. The proposed conference will explore some of these issues and the background documents and agenda for the conference are being finalized.

II. PUBLICATIONS

A. Research reports

112. Several research reports were co-published in Latin America in the last two years. Uruguay y la Emigración de los 70 was co-published with the Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay. Modernización en el Agro: Ventajas Comparativas para Quién? - El Caso de los Cultivos Comerciales en El Bajío was co-published with the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study and the Centro de Investigación de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N., México; and La Modernización Forzada del Trópico: el Caso de Tabasco was co-published with the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study and the Colegio de México; El Hambre en Chile was co-published with the Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias, Santiago, Chile; La Reforma Agraria en Nicaragua 1979-1989: El Sistema Alimentario was co-published with CIERA, Managua, and is the second in a 10-volume series on post-revolutionary Nicaraguan society. Sindicatos bajo Régimenes Militares: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, by M. Barrera and G. Falabella, eds., which came out of the former Popular Participation Project, has been co-published with the Centro de Estudios Sociales, Santiago, Chile. The English version of Ciudadanía e Identitad (E. Jelin, ed.) has been co-published by ZED Books, London, with the title Women and Social Change in Latin America.

113. ZED Books will publish An End to World Hunger?, the overview volume written by Solon Barraclough for the food systems project. ZED Books will also publish IMF and the South: Social Impact of Crisis and Adjustment, containing papers from the conference on economic crisis in the third world: impact and response, held at Kingston, Jamaica, from 3 to 6 April 1989. MacMillan will publish Orthodoxy and Reform in Transitional Societies, by Peter Utting, and Greenwood Press will publish LaMond Tullis' Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic: Socioeconomic and Political Consequences. Co-publishing arrangements are being sought for other reports emanating from the food pricing and marketing reform project, as well as for a volume on Sustainable Development through People's Participation in Resource Management.

B. Discussion paper series

114. The Institute's discussion paper series is now prepared in-house on computer and printed externally to ensure better presentation and to provide sufficient copies to fill the increasing number of orders. Fifteen papers are currently available, and 10 others are being prepared for publication and will be issued over the coming months.

C. Monographs

115. A monograph entitled Hungary in Transition, by J. A. Zammit, D. Ghai, N. Tiruchelvam and B. Turner, has been published. Economic Reform and the Nicaraguan Food System, by P. Utting, Monitoring Conditions and Consumption

Patterns: Kenya Case Study, by Judith Heyer, and The Reconstruction of Afghanistan: a Chance for Rural Afghan Women?, by Hanne Christensen, are also to be published.

D. Newsletter

116. The Institute now publishes UNRISD News, providing information on its research and other activities. Two issues have been published so far. The newsletter has been well received among individuals and institutions on the Institute's mailing list, and has generated many requests for further information on the Institute's current work programme.

E. Distribution

117. The Institute is continuing to update its mailing list for publications on the basis of replies to the order forms distributed with UNRISD News. Requests to be on the newsletter mailing list are high, as are those for regular receipt of discussion papers.

III. FINANCIAL REPORT

118. The Institute's budget and cash flow in 1990 reflected a sound financial position. The improvement resulted from increased core and project funds, a continuing effort to control headquarter expenses and growing co-operation with other organizations in programme implementation.

119. In 1989, the following eight governments contributed to the general funds of the Institute: Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Furthermore, the Governments of Denmark and Finland were able to increase their contributions to the general funds for 1989 from 600,000 to 650,000 Danish Kroner, and from 600,000 to 700,000 Markkaa, respectively. The Government of France also made an additional contribution of 150,000 French francs to the general funds for the year 1989 (the funds were received by the Institute in March 1990). In 1989, the Government of Sweden re-established the level of its contribution to 4,000,000 Swedish kroner, the same level as that maintained during the years 1983 to 1987.

120. Sweden has pledged its contribution for a three-year period in an amount of SKr 4,000,000 annually up to 1990, but with an increase to SKr 4,500,000 in 1991. The following three Governments have also increased their contributions to the general funds for 1990: Denmark from DKr 650,000 to DKr 750,000; Finland from Fmk 700,000 to Fmk 1,000,000 and Switzerland from 60,000 to 70,000 Swiss francs. It should also be noted that in 1990 the Government of Yugoslavia has once again contributed to the Institute's general funds.

121. In November 1989, apart from the core contributions, the Institute received a special-purpose grant of 1 million florins (or 511,614 United States dollars) from the Netherlands Government towards the support of a new programme, on crisis, adjustment and social change for improving economic and social analysis and indicators. By agreement with the Netherlands Government, the United Nations established a special-purpose trust fund to be spent over a period of three years from 1 January 1990.

122. It should be noted also that the Third World Forum made available to the Institute for 1990 an amount of $US 199,681 as a continuation of the Institute's research programme with UNU and Third World Forum on strategies for the future of Africa.

Financial situation in 1989

123. The assets of the Institute prior to expenditure in 1989 totalled $US 3,716,459, consisting of funds carried over from 1988 and income received in 1989. Of this amount, $US 200,000 represented the legal operating reserve, and an additional $US 1,259,741 was tied income or otherwise unavailable for expenditure in 1989. The amount available for expenditure in 1989 therefore totalled $US 2,256,718. Expenditures in 1989, including disbursements, unliquidated obligations, losses on exchange, and support costs totalled $US 1,775,861. Details of income and expenditure are contained in the Director's Progress Report to the Board, May 1990.

Estimated financial situation for 1990

124. The funds available for expenditure in 1990 are expected to total $US 2,709,526, consisting of the untied balance from 1989, untied income for 1990, and the portion of tied funds received previously or received in 1990 which were available for expenditure in 1990.

125. Expenditure is expected to total $US 2,650,000, including the transfer of an additional $US 50,000 into the operating reserve, for a total operating reserve of $US 250,000.

Estimated financial situation for 1991

126. It is tentatively estimated that funds available for expenditure in 1991, consisting of the untied balance in 1990, untied government contributions and previously committed special purpose contributions available in 1991 will total $US 2,050,000. In addition, various donors have expressed interest in contributing a total of $US 550,000 in additional special-purpose funding.

Notes

1/ New York, Oxford University Press (for UNDP), 1990.

2/ Dharam Ghai and Cynthia Hewitt de Alcantara, The IMF and the South: Social Impact of Crisis and Adjustment, Dharam Ghai ed. (London, ZED Books, 1991).

3/ Peter Utting, Orthodoxy and Reform in Transitional Societies.

4/ "Planning and Afghan women", UNICEF Conference Reports Series No. 2 (December 1989).